a political speech. I am going to keep my word. I do not fear very much for the Conservatism of this audience. I have heard them applaud every sentiment that I would applaud, and, as I believe myself to be a good Conservative, I have very little doubt of the well being and Conservatism of those who have listened to me so kindly.

MR. N. C. WALLACE.

The Controller of Customs Speaks of Toronto's Growth.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace was then announced, and on coming forward received an ovation. He said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The hour is late, and you have listened to most interesting and eloquent speeches. But I see that a good many of you have been standing for more than three hours and a half, so that I think it would be very bad taste on my part were I to attempt to detain you to listen to a speech from me. (Cries of "Go on!" My first duty will be as a representative of an important portion of the city of Toronto, on your behalf and on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, to extend a most cordial welcome to the Premier of Canada and those of his colleagues who have greeted you here to-night. (Applause.) I feel certain, sir, that they will never receive a more hearty or cordial welcome than they receive at your hands this evening. Continuing, Mr. Wallace quoted some figures showing the remarkable progress made by Toronto during the last 10 years. He quoted the customs returns which spoke volumes for the growth and prosperity, not only of Toronto, but of the Dominion. Reverting to the North-west, he said that the 16,000 farmers there had raised greater crops the last year than had any same number of farmers ever done in the history of the world. And, sir, continued Mr. Wallace, that is only the beginning of the great future of that immense North-west, which is the bright hope of our country. Now, Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to address you at this length. I intended only to express, as I know I do, the thanks of the Conservative party of Toronto to the Premier and his colleagues who have come to address this meeting, and to say to them that we greet them cordially and warmly in this great Conservative city of Toronto. (Applause.)

MR. J. J. CURRAN.

The Eloquent Irish Orator, of Montreal, Loudly Cheered.

The Chairman—Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you will keep order you will have the treat of the evening. I introduce to you the Irish orator of Montreal, J. J. Curran.

Mr. Curran was received with a hearty burst of cheers. He said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—At this late hour I do not intend to offer more than a very few remarks; but, in thanking you for the kind invitation from your association, which reached me the day before yesterday, I cannot refrain from stating that this is not the first occasion that I have had the honor and the pleasure of addressing a Conservative audience in this great city of Toronto, more especially an audience of Young Conservatives. Some years ago, in Shaftesbury hall, I met your

Young and Enthusiastic Membership,

who did so much good work then, have done so much good work since, and, despite the false hopes in the minds of our opponents with regard to certain divisions, which I can assure them do not exist, will continue to do the most magnificent service in the future. (Loud applause.) Mr. Chairman, we are here to-night to speak about the policy of this Government. We have been told in the press that Sir John Thompson, the present popular leader of the party, would hesitate to come forward and make an emphatic pronouncement upon the great questions that agitate the public mind. Those who said that were not acquainted with Sir John Thompson. He went into public life only a few years ago, and the first question that came before the people of Canada, and was transmitted by them to the Parliament of Canada, was one that moved the hearts of the people as no other question had moved them for years before. It was a question in which the fate of this country stood trembling in the balance: Sir John Thompson was there. Upon his shoulders rested the great responsibility of issuing the watchword to the people of Canada that was to guide them on that question and upon every other that might come before them, if we are to be a great, a happy, and a united people; and the watchword that he issued was

"One Law For All."

(Loud cheers) He carried the policy out. He carried it out despite menaces, and despite all opposition, and the people of this country who were most agitated upon that point were the first to acknowledge that he had acted in a spirit of justice, within the constitution and upon the lines Sir John Thompson and his colleagues will decide every other question that may present itself; and the loyal and true people of this country, seeing what stand the Government will take and the justice they maintain, will uphold them in the future as they have in the past. (Cheers.) But Sir John Thompson is

Not Afraid of His Policy

You can see he ran even a greater risk. He came on here with the whole Cabinet and its accessories. (Laughter.) He represented each and every one of us to you. He is not ashamed of us, he says—Sir John Thompson.—(Hear, hear) — and I hope for our own sakes you greatly approve of the choice he has made. (Laughter.) Here we are—(renewed laughter.) Now, Mr. chairman, it would really be cruel on my part to enter into a long dissertation upon the policy of the Government which has been so ably expounded here to-night in the words of the First Minister, which will not only be re-echoed throughout Canada to morrow, but will be carried to our cousins on the other side of the line to let them know exactly what we mean, and will give hope and confidence in Canada to the people of the mother land. (Hear, hear.) I might perhaps, however, be tempted to say some few words in regard to the hopes and aspirations of our opponents as they have been exemplified in the past. You have heard about their changes of policy. You have heard about the different names that have been paraded one after the other before the Liberal hosts, in order to induce them to believe in prophecies of

Great and Glorious Victories

to come, but I put it to you who have followed the parade day after day, if their greatest hopes have not been crushed time and again, not upon any policy they might promulgate, but upon the hope that some great calamity might come upon this people of Canada that would sweep us out of power upon its tide. Theirs was a calamity policy. (Laughter.) They were praying for it. Why, Mr. chairman, you know not only in their press, but upon their platform more than once throughout the country, heard in whispers, the great hope and end of the party was for years and years that the father of this country will soon disappear, and that Sir John Macdonald, having gone to receive his reward, they then would go into power immediately he should disappear from the scene. Was that not their hope? Were not their hopes founded

Upon the Calamity to Come?

(Cheers.) Well, the result was that their hopes and prophecies were not realized. There had been formed a party consisting of men bearing most diverse views upon every other subject, but as far as Canada was concerned and its interests and the future of the country were concerned, they were as one man. They are to-day looking forward to Canada as a nation. Canada for the Canadians—an integral part of the British empire, on which the sun has never yet set. (Loud cheers.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I might go on speaking about their hopes and aspirations even at the present day. There is another calamity they hope for. Are their hopes in the interest of the country? Are their hopes based on any principle of progress? Not at all. They hope to-day that through some dispute that may be, and will be raised, among the different races of this country as to the Manitoba question that the people of that province will be brought into a race and religion contest with the people of Quebec. That hope will be

Dished and Disappointed

—(loud applause)—as every other hope of theirs has been. They cannot bring forward facts or figures to show that the doctrines they are endeavoring to instil into the minds of the people of Canada mean anything else than despair of the country. On the contrary, the statistics are here to show that no people in the world are more prosperous than the 5,000,000 of Canadians. It does not require eloquence or subtility of speech to convince the people of Canada of this truth, any more than it did to convince them of their unfortunate position when the Grits were in power for five years. Of the present position there are object lessons enough. Look at the appearance of this vast audience going into the streets of Toronto, Montreal, or any other city or town of Canada, and will you not find as

Well Dressed and Well Fed People

as any country of the world can show? (Loud applause.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, they have but one card left to play, and that is illusion. They are willing to believe with their oratorical leader that a great revolution is taking place on the other side of the line; that free trade is an accomplished fact because Mr. Cleveland has been called into power. Let me tell you that Bourke Cockran, who is one of the strong exponents of that party in the state of New York, speaking on Nov. 4 in the city of Troy said: "Free trade is not an issue in this contest. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to tell them it is."

These Are Facts,

and I might go on multiplying them were you not convinced that when Mr. Laurier talks about this great revolution he merely does so in utter despair. (Applause.) He looks about him to find his party discredited in every part of the country. He knows that his party is divided and has a different policy in every section of the country. Why, sir, I have heard more about Sir Richard Cartwright to-night than was to be seen in all of Mr. Laurier's recent speeches throughout the country. And they talk about the Conservatives stealing their clothes! You will all remember how we were laughed at when we spoke about the different races being united in this country. We said we loved to see the Scotchman looking back to the land of his forefathers, the Englishman casting back glances to the land of his birth, the Frenchman remembering his motherland and the son of old Ireland being true to his native home. (Cheers.) We declared that these could be and were all united in building up a great nationality, and for all this we were sneered at. But

They Have Changed Their Tune.

(Hear, hear.) They have now come not only to steal our ideas, but the very words in which we expressed them five or six months ago. (Cheers.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is 12 o'clock, and orderis heaven's first law. I must abide by the order of the president, who says that we are to speak for not more than 15 minutes. It only remains for me to say that I am proud to be here to-night; I am happy to be with you to give expression to the sentiments of devotion to the Conservative party, whose

Principles I Have Advocated

for so many years. Having served for 30 years under the grandest leader that ever appeared in this country, the late Sir John A. Macdonald—(loud cheers)—having served in a humble capacity to the utmost of my ability, little though they may be I am at the disposal of the man whom I know to be loyal to the institutions of this country and not afraid

To Speak His Mind

either in Toronto or in Halifax. (Applause.) The fact that he is here to-night a child of Nova Scotia to speak here to-night to this vast audience, standing up and cheering again and again at the mention of his name is the best indication that the members of the Liberal-Conservative party are not conscious of political sins; that they do not care about provincialism, but that we want to be one great country, loyal to our institutions and to the flag that waves over us. I am willing to support our leader to the end of his career, and let us hope that that career will not be less glorious than that of the illustrious statesman whom he replaces.

Dr. Ryerson then addressed the great gathering briefly, and the immense assembly dispersed after rousing cheers for the Queen, the Premier, and his Ministers.

AN OVERFLOW MEETING.

Turned Away from the Auditorium the People Throng Temperance Hall.

When it was found that hundreds of people would have to be excluded from the Auditorium arrangements were made to hold an overflow meeting in Temperance hall. As soon as the disappointed crowd learned of this provision for their accommodation they hastened to take advantage of it. During the evening addresses were delivered by Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General; Hon. W. B. Ives, President of the Council; W. B. Northrup, M.P. for East Hastings, and Dr. Nesbitt. From time to time the speakers were enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Frank Turner presided, and among others on the platform besides the Cabinet Ministers were John A. Macdonald, Glengarry; T. G. Blackstock, John I. Davidson, Dr. Wylie, M.P.P., John Laxton, and Ed. Meek.

Dr. Nesbitt was called upon to address the meeting, but on the entry of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell he retired in the Minister's favor.

Mr. Bowell Warmly Welcomed.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, now entered the hall and was received with uproarious applause. The whole assembly rose in a body and tendered him a splendid ovation. Mr. Bowell said that he had been prevented from attending the Board of Trade banquet by a severe cold and he was still somewhat indisposed. Proceeding, he said that when the Conservative Government in 1878 came into power the country was in a bad state. The Government at once proceeded to put into force a policy that would prove as little onerous as possible on either the manufacturing or agricultural classes. They had gone to the country on the tariff question, and, notwithstanding the Liberal opposition, carried out their promises to the people. He asked the gathering to allow him to present some

Practical Sides of the Tariff

question. The Government had removed the duty from tea and coffee, those commodities used in every household in the country. Next the stamp duty was done away with. Afterwards newspapers were made free of duty in order to make literature cheap to the population. Anthracite coal was made free, and last of all last year the duties upon sugar and molasses at one fell swoop were done away with. The trade returns showed from year to year that some $23,000,000 taxes, which formerly was borne by the common people, had been removed from their shoulders. Thus as fast as the Government saw their way clear so to do they had removed the taxes on every day commodities, still retaining those which it was advisable to retain. When he went into Parliament he

Took His Seat as an Independent,

sometimes voting for John A. Macdonald and sometimes for Edward Blake. He thought at first he was honest in so doing, but he soon found his mistake, and when his constituents returned him the second time he vowed never again to vote other than for the Conservative policy. In reply to a question as to what the Government had done for the farmer, Mr. Bowell said that it had imposed a duty on outside grain. Take barley for instance. Surely it was a benefit to the agriculturists of the land to keep the Canadian market free from foreign products. The Liberals cried for a wider market. That meant, of course, the market of the United States. What good would the American market do the Canadian farmer? None. The United States already exported to European markets millions of bushels of the same grain as was grown in Canada. What good is

An Already Glutted Market?

and then for another reason Canadians did not want to give up all to the States. The loyal blood that flowed through the veins of our ancestors, the early settlers of this country, still flowed just as freely and joyously to-day through the veins of young Canadians. This loyal blood bound Canada to the mother country, and would always do so. Turning to the Quebec exodus question, the speaker proved that the exodus from the eastern states had been greater than that from the Canadian provinces. Moreover, land in the New England states, immediately across the border, was worth less than that on the Quebec side of the line. When at Washington he (the speaker) had talked the tariff question over with the American Ministers. During the negotiations United States Secretary Blaine had suggested that Canada should

Take Down Her Tariff Wall

against American manufactures, and close her doors to British manufactures. This the Canadian deputation had refused to do. (Applause.) They refused to close the doors of Canada against the output of English manufactures and industry. (Cheers.) Negotiations were then broken off as regarded the tariff question, although several other important international matters were settled before the departure of the Canadian Ministers. (Applause.) Speaking of Mr. Laurier, Mr. Bowell said he was without doubt a brilliant talker, an accomplished orator, but he never would be a statesman. God help Canada if the Liberals ever came into power. (Cheers.)

The Postmaster-General.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General, followed, being received with prolonged cheers. He had not come to make a speech. As a Conservative from the old province of Quebec, he had come to extend the right hand of fellowship to the Conservatives of Ontario. The electors of Canada had in 1878 sanctioned the policy originated by the late leader, Sir John A. Macdonald. Since then again and again the people had given verdict after verdict in favor of the retention of the policy. Turning his attention to Mr. Laurier, the speaker said that he had met him in fight after fight at the polls.

A Voice—"He's a good fighter, too."

Sir Adolphe Caron—"He may be a good fighter, but he never wins his fights." (Laughter.) "I would rather be a bad fighter and win once in a while, than be a good fighter and lose every time." (Laughter and cheers.) Before 1878 Montreal and other cities had their soup kitchens, where the starving portion of the population were fed. Now all these had disappeared. (Cheers.) The National Policy had put life into the veins of the country, and Canada was rapidly becoming rich and prosperous. (Applause.)

The Member for East Hastings.

Mr. Northrup, M.P. for East Hastings, said that a glance at the history of Canada since 1878 is all that is necessary to decide as to the results of the policy pursued by the Conservative Government. The Conservative party had always remained loyal to Canada and the Canadian people and had studied the interests of the nation. And, more than that, the party now in power had a clean record, and the speaker dared anyone, in the face of such corruption as he had found in his late election in East Hastings, to cast aught at the record of the Canadian Government. To compare the conduct of the two parties, he said that, in the election for the Local Legislature in his county, the Conservative candidate had shown by the affirmations of his supporters that the opposing party had resorted to corruption, and by means of false ballots won the election, and that, when this fact was revealed to the Ontario Government, no action was taken. Opposed to this was the action of the Government now directing the affairs of this country. The charges, comprising almost all the sins in the decalogue, made against Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron were met by a fair and square investigation. This substantiated his statement that the Conservative Government had always punished those proven guilty of crimes against the commonwealth and had never screened political wrongdoers. And not only in the Local House, but in the Dominion also, had the Grits not protected the rights of the people against those who would violate them, for had not the Speaker of the House of Commons, the highest official of that body, been proven guilty during the Grit regime of filling his pockets from the proceeds of contracts made while occupying that important position? He was not only not punished but was returned to office the following year. But the crucial difference between the policies of the two parties was that while the Liberals had upon every occasion that offered showed their distrust of the people, and of the country, the Conservatives, following an opposite course, had enlisted the sympathies and support of the young men of the country, who had rallied, and would rally, to the support of that party. Canada, he said, has nothing to oppose her progress, and has before her a grand, a glorious future, under the direction of the Government which has, during 14 years, so ably demonstrated, by practical results, that its policy is sound and progressive, and that it has the sympathy and support of the people.

Thanks to the Chairman.

Sir Adolphe Caron was asked to take the chair, and he having done so a vote of thanks to Mr. Turner for presiding in so able a manner was unanimously carried by the meeting.

The gathering broke up with cheers for the Queen.

Entertained at Supper.

After the meetings Senator Frank Smith entertained the Ministers to a sumptuous supper at the Queen's hotel. Among those who sat down were: Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. J. G. Haggart, Hon. J. C. Patterson, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. A. R. Angers, Hon. T. M. Daly, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Hon. J. J. Curran, Senator Ferguson, Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Emerson Coatsworth, M.P., Rev. Dr. Armstrong, W. F. Maclean, M.P., Dr. Bergin, M.P., A. R. Boswell, Q.C., Dr. Ryerson, E. E. Sheppard, William Mackenzie, Hugh Ryan, H. Corby, M.P., W. H. Beatty, Q.C., W. P. Northrup, M.P., Thomas Long, A. W. Smith, J. J. Foy, Q.C., John Foy, Richard Armstrong, Col. J. I. Davidson, Col. Tisdale, M.P., H. A. Ward, ex-M.P., Frank Lee, J. A. Macdonell, Q.C., A. C. Macdonell, C. H. Ritchie, Q.C., Frank Turner, C.E., David Creighton, J. P. Murray, E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., Col. Graveley, R. H. Bowes, W. P. Atkinson, Ald. Orr, Samuel Hughes, M.P., J. Lorne Campbell, G. F. Marter, M.P.P., W. B. Nesbitt, W. D. Macpherson, ex-Ald. Foster, George Kappele and others.

MINISTERS AT THE ALBANY.

They Are Entertained at Luncheon with a Number of Invited Guests.

The Cabinet Ministers lunched at the Albany Club in the afternoon. Following is a complete list of the invited guests: Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. John Haggart, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. A. R. Angers, Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. J. C. Patterson, Hon. T. M. Daly, Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. John F. Wood, Hon. N. C. Wallace, Hon. Senator Ferguson, Hon. Senator McMillan, Dalton McCarthy, M.P.; A. W. Ross, M.P., Dr. Bergin, M.P., W. B. Northrop, M.P., H. Corby, M.P., E. Coatsworth, M.P., Col. Tisdale, M.P., Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G., M.P., G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., W. F. Maclean, M.P., W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., Douglas Stewart (private secretary to Sir John Thompson), George Gooderham, E. B. Osler, J. W. St. John, Dr. Ryerson, J. A. Worrell, Q.C., W. Mackenzie, R. Simpson, R. Armstrong (president Y.M.L.C.A.), Frank C. Cooke (secretary Y.M.L.C.A.), J. H. McGhie, W. H. Scott, W. H. Beatty, Dr. R. B. Orr, Dr. R. A. Pyne, W. C. VanHorne, L. J. Seargeant, E. Samuel, F. G. Foster, John Bain, Q.C., F. L. Fellows, C.E., Chev. A. F. Gionelli, David Creighton, E. E. Sheppard, A. R. Boswell, Q.C., Ald. Shaw, Dr. W. B. Nesbitt, W. D. McPherson, T. G. Blackstock, R. H. Bowes, James P. Murray, A. Bolte, H. A. E. Kent, Randolph Macdonald, Thomas McGaw, Ald. J. O. Orr, M.D., W. Laidlaw, Q.C., J. Castell Hopkins, R. C. McHarvie, C. E. Maddison, George Kappele. All the Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, and Hon. John Costigan, who were unavoidably detained by departmental business, were present. The following directors of the Albany club sat at table: Frank Turner (president), A. Boultbee, Q.C., J. J. Foy, Q.C., Capt. J. A. Macdonell, C. H. Ritchie, Q.C., W. P. Atkinson, John Massey, Stuart Heath, John Foy, P. H. Drayton, H. J. Wickham, W. W. Vickers, A. C. Macdonell, W. C. Beddome (secretary), Stair Dick Lauder and H. W. Eddis (resident secretary).

FERGUSON BANQUET.

A Brilliant Gathering Honors a Popular Man—Loyal and Patriotic Toasts.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 12.—Measured by every standard which could be fairly applied, the complimentary banquet tendered to Hon. John Ferguson to-night by the Conservatives of the county of Welland, was a brilliant and happy success. Five long tables in the town hall were filled, and such was the number who came to do honor to the guest of the evening, that some failed to find a place. There was a splendid representation of the Conservatives of this historic riding, and in the gallery looking down upon the scene of festivity were as many ladies as could find seats. Every section of the district sent its quota and the enthusiasm and kindly feeling which prevailed throughout must have been highly gratifying to the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, and the distinguished gentlemen from Ottawa who sat with him. The arrangements were perfect, the decorating was tasty, and from start to finish the affair was of a character which will long impress it upon the memories of those who took part. An orchestra played sweetly at intervals.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Angers and Wood had arrived at noon, and were met at the station by Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. McCleary, Langmuir, Frazer and others, by whom they were conducted to the Rosli hotel. Hon. Mr. Bowell was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne. After luncheon the party were driven to the Falls and viewed the unparalleled winter scenery on both sides of the river. An incident of the afternoon was the breaking of the tongue of the sleigh in which the Ministers were seated. The horses bolted, Hon. Mr. Ferguson leaped out and Mr. Fraser succeeded in catching the frightened animals by the head. No harm was done.

Who Were Present.

At the banquet Mr. William McCleary, M.P.P., presided, and on his right was the guest of the evening. To his left sat Hon. Mr. Bowell, the new Minister of Trade and Commerce. Seated at the next post of honor was Hon. Mr. Angers, who appeared for the first time on any public occasion in Ontario. At the same table and grouped about the chairman were also Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia; N. C. Wallace, Controller of Customs; J. F. Wood, Controller of Inland Revenue; Col. Tisdale, M.P., Dr. Montague, M.P., Arthur Boyle, M.P., and the following gentlemen:

From Niagara Falls—Mayor Binkley, Thomas Ward, George Sills, William McHattie, James Barry, M. S. Bradt, George Bradt, S. O. Smythe, John Murray, John Waugh, A. Brown, Charles Cole, William Burke, Henry Neal, George Margetts, John Hammon, R. Gibson, Charles Keller, William Doran, sr., H. Preston, A. G. Hill, A. Robertson, William Flaherty, William Gardner, J. A. Langmuir, Hiram Battie, R. F. Carter, George Phemister, John Ward, William Hewson, J. L. McCartney, W. W. Woodruff, Alex. Fraser, H. Rogers, J. Bartle, Charles Finn, sr., A. J. Clark, F. Brown, F. Doran, jr., F. Menzie, Charles Doran, J. G. Kerr, W. H. Day, A. Robertson.

From Thorold—Mayor William Williams, Rev. James Battle, Deputy Reeve A. Ripley, ex-Mayor George Turner, ex-Mayor James Lawson, ex-Councillor Leslie McMahon, James Wilson, George Turner, jr., F. T. Walton, H. N. Higgins, S. Brooke, William Winslow, W. Pillings, M. F. Hoover, ex Reeve John McLean, of Merritton.

From St. Catharines—Col. Carlisle, Wm. Ellis, superintendent Welland canals, Dr. Elliott, S. Montgomery, John McKeown, W. B. Towers, Dr. King, Dr. Klotz.

From Port Dalhousie—Capt. Wm. Hutchinson, W. B. Clark.

From Drummondville—Thomas Woodruff, Dr. Cook, G. L. Foulks, E. Redpath, Rev. Canon Bull, Harrison Rew.

From Welland—Thomas Brown, L. C. Raymond.

From Chippawa—J. D. Hazlett, James Mackleim, Rev. E. J. Fessenden.

In all about 250 sat around the festive board.

In the Gallery.

Among the ladies in the gallery were noticed: Mesdames Symmes, Conquest, Houston, Sutherland, Woodruff, Brown, Fraser, Preston, Morse, Doran, Murray, Gardner, Misses Houston, Bull, Symmes, Purdy, Fraser, Smith, Hill, the Misses Rogers, and the Misses Preston.

The Toast of the Evening.

The chairman then said it was his pleasing duty to propose the toast of the evening, Senator Ferguson had served the people of the grand old historic county of Welland with honor to himself and those he represented. He could say nothing further than this, that Dr. Ferguson had served them well. (Hear, hear.) He then read the following address to the popular senator amid the cheers and hurrahs of all present:

To the Hon. John Ferguson, Esq., M.D., Senator.

DEAR SIR,—The Liberal-Conservatives of the Niagara district who have followed your leadership through so many political contests, well knowing and appreciating your patriotic sentiments, your eminent abilities, your loyalty to country, party and personal friendship, desire to express their sense of the many sacrifices you have made in the interests of their country as well as that of your late constituents, and to convey their appreciation of the great exertions displayed in the many party battles you have fought, and to express their pleasure that Her Majesty's representative has seen fit to recognize your long years of service in the cause of good government. While expressing these words of approbation, they request you to accept this memento, which they hope will always remind you of your true and loyal friends. They believe and trust that your appointment to the legislative halls of this Dominion will lead to greater honors and positions of responsibility for which your ability and worth so eminently qualify you.

Signed on behalf of the committee,

FRANK KING, Chairman.
J. C. ROTHERY, Secretary.

As the chairman unveiled the handsome silver service the cheers of the gathering fairly made the hall quiver. The ladies in the gallery were most enthusiastic and waved their handkerchiefs at the gallant doctor, who seemed to be taken completely aback.

Senator Ferguson's Reply.

When the enthusiasm had subsided Dr. Ferguson took some time to find his powers of speech. "This is the most embarrassing moment of my whole public career," said he. "How shall I thank you for all this kindness and all this hospitality? If some of you can suggest how I can thank you to-night I would take it as a kindness. My knowledge of the English language does not supply me with words adequately to express to you my gratitude for all this generosity and all this kindness. Sir, it is enough to overcome anyone. It requires a stouter heart than I possess to witness this grand banquet and to look upon this magnificent service of silver which you have presented to me. It is far more than I deserve. (Cries of No, no.) It is far more than my political service deserves."

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HON. C. H. TUPPER REPLIES

To the Globe's Attack on His Administration—Unfair Comparisons.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—A few days ago The Toronto Globe had an editorial attack upon the administration of the fisheries of Ontario by Hon. C. H. Tupper. THE EMPIRE correspondent yesterday called the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the editorial, and asked him for some observations upon it. The Minister said that he had read the observations, and, he continued, like many other articles in that paper of late years this is chiefly remarkable for its sectional spirit, and an utter lack of reliable information. The Globe implies that the fisheries of Ontario in comparison with those of Nova Scotia are unfairly administered; sympathy is expressed with the fishermen of Ontario who complain of hardships, and the close seasons are spoken of as a grievance and it is said there are none on the United States side of the great lakes. The fishing bounties are, of course, not forgotten. The cost of enforcing the fishery laws and regulations in Ontario is set down at $15,540, and the revenue from license fees, etc., at $26,911, while in Nova Scotia the expenditure is $17,844, and the revenue only $5,582, and the article winds up by saying that: "To add to this inequality it costs over $80,000 a year to protect the fisheries of Nova Scotia."

"During the course of my administration of the fisheries of Canada I have not regarded the provincial divisions, but have endeavored to deal with the fisheries as one of the most important national properties we enjoy. Nova Scotia is always dragged forward as the spoiled child of Confederation. This charge is as insulting as it is untrue. The fishermen by the sea are in no sense as fortunately situated as their inland brethren. Their calling is hazardous and trying in the extreme. There are 3,881,729 acres of inland waters in Ontario, and only 526,000 in Nova Scotia. But look at the sea coast! In lineal extent there are 1,170 miles of sea coast in Nova Scotia, 1,164 in Quebec and 545 in New Brunswick. But follow the maritime fishermen. Over what waters do they fish? The area from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, at Point des Monts, to Anticosti, covers 9,021 miles. The gulf waters bordering on the shores of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, cover an area of 78,300 square miles. Those of the Baie des Chaleurs, 1,923 miles, and of the bay of Fundy, 5,403 miles. Those interested in the administration of

This Unrivalled Sea

farm will appreciate that geographical boundaries in Canada must be forgotten with such a field of operation. The Globe compares Nova Scotia and Ontario. The object of this I have already characterized; let this pass.

The following table of expenditure since 1867 is interesting:

	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.
Upon protection of fisheries..	$329,274	$292,583
Upon fish breeding.....	83,688	193,041

While the value of the yield of fish has been $148,864,458 in Nova Scotia, and but $19,569,767 in Ontario!

The revenues are referred to by The Globe. The writer could not have studied the subject. A license system is indispensable for a limited and exhaustible fishery. All inland fisheries are of this character. Those of the deep sea are not. The license system obtained in Ontario and Quebec before confederation. In the former province, it was, and is still, chiefly confined to whitefish and salmon trout, which are not found in Nova Scotia. But in Nova Scotia

The License System

is applied to trap nets on the sea coast, to bag nets and to oyster beds.

Let me quote from the report for the late Mr. W. P. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, who said in 1873:

The Fisheries Act evidently contemplates the system of granting titles for fishing privileges as a basis of administration. Certain of its provisions are predicated on the supposition that leasing and licensing would become general, providing always for necessary exceptions as to legal titles, prior occupancy and preferential claims.

It is unnecessary, after several years of its beneficial operation, even though but partially carried out, to explain at length its advantages. Primarily, it systematizes the fishing business, and is auxiliary to protective measures for preserving and increasing the fisheries, and it also induces private expenditure both in guarding and improving the streams, which outlay would otherwise require to be defrayed from public funds. Secondarily, it promotes investment of capital, and gives permanence and security to fishing industries, enhancing the value of fishing privileges to both individual fishermen and the public, which hitherto had but a fitful existence and were fast becoming altogether unproductive. Revenue is only an incident and not a main object.

The growth of the revenue in Ontario is due to the increase of net licenses and the development of new fishing grounds. The following table speaks for its lf:

	Gill nets.	Pound nets.	Hoop nets.	Seines.
1872.....	196	22	162	131
1882.....	479	83	161	183
1892.....	442	320	218	197

In Nova Scotia

the license system was enforced in 1876, and the following number of licenses have been issued:

Year.	Trap nets.	Other licenses.	Year.	Trap nets.	Other licenses.
1876.....	13	1	1885.....	56	2
1877.....	30	4	1886.....	57	..
1878.....	30	8	1887.....	47	..
1879.....	90	8	1888.....	63	..
1880.....	82	5	1889.....	49	..
1881.....	19	4	1890.....	83	..
1882.....	43	43	1891.....	179	6
1883.....	63	2	1892.....	251	19
1884.....	69	1			

To continue a comparison between Nova Scotia and Ontario, since The Globe is interested in this, one should look at the yield for a series of years. Criticism acted as a damper on fishing, as well as on the other Canadian interests, between 1874 and 1878. We had a free market in the United States, through Conservative efforts, during these years. We have had McKinley duties and a termination of the Washington Treaty since. However, look at the figures of the value of the yield of fisheries:

	1874.	1878.	1891.
Ontario.....	$ 446,397	$ 348,122	$1,806,389
Nova Scotia.....	6,652,302	6,131,600	7,011,300

The value of the exports of fish from Canada in these years is as follows:

1874.	1878.	1891.
$5,292,358	$6,029,366	$9,896,533

Complaints Against the Administration

of the fishery laws and regulations by the Federal Government are frequent, I admit. Be these laws good or bad, it is clear that a vigorous enforcement has begun. Some of the complaints want: Close seasons, hatcheries for the artificial breeding of fish, restriction on net fishing, while others advocate hatcheries, the abolition of pound nets, the abolition of gill nets and a larger mesh. But all agree on this point, that as no laws are enforced on the United States side of the great lakes, there should be none on the Canadian side, overlooking the fact that where the several states have undoubted jurisdiction, strict laws are enforced touching close seasons, length, size and number of nets, etc., etc., and that in the waters bordering on the great lakes the Federal Government has already begun to move in the direction of protection. These complaints will probably continue until the fishermen of Ohio and Michigan pay license fees, observe close seasons, and generally comply with judicious restrictions as to the number and length of pound nets, in the same manner as fishermen on the Canadian side of Lake Erie are compelled to do. The latest table of close seasons published by Forest and Stream contains no reference to white fish and salmon trout, in so far as Ohio and Michigan are concerned. There is, however, a close season for white fish in the latter state. Whether it is enforced or not, is another thing.

The Last Canadian Fisheries Report

contained the following touching the relative position of Canadian and United States fishermen on the great lakes:

Complaints now and then find their way into the public print, that, owing to the restrictions placed by the Canadian Government upon the times and modes of fishing, our fishermen on the great lakes are placed under a disadvantage as compared with those of the neighboring republic. The operation of these necessary regulations appears to some—and usually to those persons who are at least unfavorably disposed, if not opposed, to any restrictions whatever on their fishing pursuits—to be comparatively unfair to Canadian fishermen in consequence of their strict enforcement, both as regards the times and modes of fishing, while their less hampered neighbors in the United States waters, almost within their sight, are permitted to take fish at all times, and by means of all fishing engines, without let or hindrance, within the same geographical districts. The Government is openly accused of protecting the fish for the benefit of United States citizens, and by a strict enforcement of the regulations depriving British subjects of corresponding advantages.

It must be admitted that all this seems, at first sight, to be very plausible and undoubtedly well calculated to attract public notice and enlist local sympathies. But is it not, in a considerable degree at least, fallacious? Every unbiassed and observing person who devotes any attention to this subject knows that the fish of our great lakes are attracted inshore and towards the islands and shoals by the two great natural instincts, want of food and for reproduction. The quantities of food and the facilities for propagation are quite as attractive, generally, on the Canadian as they are on the United States side of the lakes. Within the area on our side of the international boundary American citizens are not permitted to fish.

The Federal Governments of the United States and Canada are preparing to investigate jointly a scheme for

The Adoption of Uniform Measures

of protection to fish life on the great lakes. Mr. Bauset, of my department, who has given much attention to this subject, informs me that while there are no means at hand just now for ascertaining the quantity of fish caught on the United States side of lake Erie for the year 1891, it amounted to 25,778 tons in 1885, with 1,620 men employed, including shoremen and preparators. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that more fish were caught in 1885 on the United States than on the Canadian side of lake Erie. There were 928 pound nets there, while we had only 132. Still, with the enormous quantity of twine used, if the yield of both countries for 1880 is compared with that of 1885, it will be found that while the total catch on the Canadian side of lake Erie more than trebled, that on the United States side did not even double during the same period. This shows that the per centage of increase is largely in our favor. The allegation is made that Ontario contributes more to the fisheries revenue than Nova Scotia. This is due to licenses and fines. No fees are collected on deep sea fishing, the product of which goes to make up the yield of fish in Nova Scotia. The fees are not for revenue, but for necessary restrictions. The deep sea fisheries are unlimited; those on the great lakes are not.

All May Have White Teeth.

A good way to keep teeth clean is to dip the brush in water, rub it over genuine castile soap, then dip it in prepared chalk. A lady says: "I have been complimented upon the whiteness of my teeth, which were originally anything but white. I have used the soap constantly for two or three years, and the chalk for the last year. There is no danger of scratching the teeth, as the chalk is prepared; but with a good soft brush and the soap, it is as effectual as soap and sand on a floor."